

The Range Rider



WESTWARD HO!

As a national defense measure to make available added space vital to emergency activities in the crowded National Capital, the Washington office of the Grazing Service is being moved to Salt Lake City, Utah. The Grazing Service was the first bureau to respond to a request to make available Government space in the Capital for defense work.

The move will in no way affect the present organization of the Service and the Director's office will continue to function as an independent unit. A representative of the Service will remain in Washington for contact with legislative branches of the Government and with other departments and bureaus with which the Grazing Service cooperates.

The nice part about the whole thing is that we feel, by pulling up stakes here to make space available for all-important defense work, we are contributing our little share toward keeping America safe. In the West we will continue our job of helping to keep stability and balance in the range livestock industry so that there will be that steady supply of meat, wool, and leather so necessary for our country's defenders.

The move means big changes for many of the Washington office staff--there are problems of family ties, homes, children and schools--but everyone is meeting his own particular problem squarely and working it out in the best way possible.

As we write this, desks are being tagged, file cabinets packed, rugs rolled up....We expect to be on our way any day.

Back to the range country! Now isn't that something! We like Washington and the thrill of being a part of the Nation's Capital--but, oh boy, will a snow-capped mountain look good!

SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE TAYLOR
GRAZING ACT MARKED BY DEDICATION
OF NEW GRAZING SERVICE EXHIBIT

On June 28, 1941, the Taylor Grazing Act was seven years old. In commemoration of this a striking and significant exhibit depicting the work of the Grazing Service in the conservation of public grazing lands of the West was dedicated by the Secretary of the Interior in the Museum of the Department.

A few folks decked out in brilliant cowboy paraphernalia looked on with Congressional leaders and government officials as the dedication ceremonies got under way with the presentation by the Honorable Edward T. Taylor of an honorary gavel from his famous collection for inclusion in the exhibit. As Secretary Ickes accepted the gavel on behalf of the Department and the Grazing Service he paid high tribute to Congressman Taylor, the 83-year old dean of the House of Representatives and sponsor of the Taylor Grazing Act which has made possible revitalization of the vast public grazing areas of the West and the stabilization of the great livestock industry dependent upon those areas.

A very long pair of longhorns, preserved from the days of the great cattle drives, is included among the unusual objects in the exhibit, which also contains replicas of branding irons dating back to the 80's. The original branding iron of the "Diamond A" outfit, which has marked over a million range cattle in Arizona, New Mexico, and Wyoming, and the branding iron of the "Quarter Circle K 8" outfit, are interesting contributions by the owners.

Unfolded for visitors at the exhibit is a visual story of the conservation of public range land in Federal grazing districts of the West. On a huge block model map of the 10 western States there is indicated the extent of the public domain administered under the Taylor Act and the important part this land plays in the development of the West.

The entire exhibit, built around the romantic lore of the open range, presents a concise, rich, and dramatic story of the western livestock industry and one of the most thrilling and colorful chapters in our land history. By the use of modern museum technique illuminated transparencies showing sheep and cattle on the range come to life. A special series of transparencies shows the effective conservation work of CCC camps devoting their energies to improving the public range being developed by the Grazing Service. Spurs, lariats, and bright cowboy paraphernalia serve as decorative accessories.

The important contribution of the western livestock industry to national defense is shown on a chart indicating the large part of meat, wool, leather, pharmaceutical and other products derived from the range country.

As the Grazing Service prepares to vacate its offices in Washington, it is particularly fitting that this comprehensive exhibit should be dedicated in the Nation's Capital at this time.

RESEEDING IN THE BORDER GRAZING DISTRICT

Not long ago District Grazier Boyd S. Hammond made the following interesting report on the Mirage Reseeding Project in the Border Grazing District, New Mexico:

"A recent visit to the Mirage project reveals some very interesting developments. I will first state the methods used on that project and then state the results.

"To begin with, the area selected was a straight creosote type range. I selected this area because the rancher in whose allotment it is located told me that when he started in the cattle business some 30 years ago that the area was a good black grama range with only a few scattering bushes of creosote and it was his opinion that through heavy stocking of the range the grama was depleted, which allowed the creosote to invade the entire area. My thought of working out a practical method of treatment was to follow as near as possible the New Mexico A and M College bulletin on re-seeding of ranges. This information revealed that to expect a fair recovery in any reseedling plan, it is necessary to get the seed covered, provide some sort of litter for protection against damage by wind, hot sun, and rodents, and to hold as much of the rainfall on the land as possible. With that in mind, we worked out a method that appears to meet the necessary requirements in reseeding on a large scale for this type of range.

"Sec. 17, T 22 S, R 9 W, NMPM, was selected for the project. As stated above this area was a typical creosote range with only a trace of grama and tobosa grass in a small draw traversing the plot. Carrying capacity, 2 cattle year long; topography, gently sloping southward; soil, gravelly silt loam; precipitation, average 9 inches annually.

"Treatment of the area was accomplished by the use of a tractor and ordinary road grader. A 15 foot, heavy I-beam was attached to the bottom of the grader blade and the operation was begun by setting the blade and beam at an angle that would allow all the brush and the desired amount of top soil to be left in a contour furrow or windrow as the grader was pulled forward. This operation left the entire area contoured at intervals of approximately 12 feet. The contour ridges are made up of the best of the top soil, practically all of the available humus, including droppings from livestock and other animals and the uprooted brush, which appears to make the best possible seed bed for any desired kind of plantings.

"In this project chamiza was used for the experiment. Approximately 6 pounds of seed per acre were sown by broadcasting ahead of the tractor and grader to be picked up and thoroughly mixed and covered in the windrows. The project was begun with CCC enrollee labor from camp G-36-N on March 15, 1940 and completed April 10 of the same year. It is interesting to note that no reproduction was evident the following summer and that spring winds picked up the remaining loose top soil and deposited it along the windrows to further cover the seed and provide additional good soil for its

growth if it germinated. After completion of the project the area was fenced to protect any seedlings that might come up from damage by livestock.

"On April 4, 1941 I visited the area and observed first that there was approximately four times as many weeds growing on the treated area as on adjacent untreated lands. Then, on closer examination, I found that there was an excellent stand of young chamiza seedlings growing all along the windrows, but more especially in the parts of the windrows that had the largest percentage of brush and debris mixed with the soil.

"Another interesting observation was the lack of any appreciable amount of reproduction of creosote which can perhaps be explained by the fact that the grader as it was equipped forced the brush roots out of the ground rather than to break the brush off as would result from the use of rails or other types of drags. While it is perhaps too early to predict the final outcome of the experiment, yet it does look very encouraging and close observation will be made to further record any new developments that might occur.

"With the present excellent moisture condition, it is hoped that the Border District will have something of interest in reseedling to show during our fall 'show-me' trips."

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Cow Cafeterias Test Grasses

In a Department of Agriculture press release we read that forage-crop specialists of that Department have found that pasture cafeterias help them learn more about the grazing qualities of grasses and legumes. At Gainesville, Florida, for example, research men of the Bureau of Plant Industry and the Florida Experiment Station are cooperating in a cow-cafeteria experiment.

The soil for a cafeteria must be uniform, with shade and water equally attractive in all parts, it is reported. The menu usually includes 18 or 20 grasses or grass mixtures. Since seed supplies of grasses under test may be limited, a cafeteria is normally about 100 feet wide and 300 feet long, and the different grasses are planted in parallel strips about 15 feet wide. The cows graze as they please.

The cattle feed longer and in greater numbers, of course, on the plots of grass they find tastiest. Counting the "cow hours" of grazing on the strips shows which grasses the cows prefer and also gives a check on yields. At Bozeman, Montana, native and introduced grasses are being tested in pasture cafeterias for their comparative digestibility and nutritional value in livestock production.

These tests show that cattle prefer different grasses or legumes at different seasons. Cafeterias also supply other information about grass. Observers can see how certain grasses combat weeds, compete with other grasses, react to fertilizers, how well they form sods, and how grasses can be combined to increase the length of pasture seasons in different areas.

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CERTIFICATES OF PROFICIENCY

Jack Franklin Badgero, G-173, Arizona, for proficiency in blacksmithing and acetylene welding.

Harold C. Bardwell, G-173, Arizona, for proficiency in leadership and fence construction.

Robert Bedard, G-160, Utah, for proficiency as carpenter's apprentice.

Alvin F. Czerniak, G-160, Utah, for proficiency as carpenter's apprentice.

Clifford H. Dyer, G-160, Utah, for proficiency as mechanic's helper.

Alvaro L. Garcia, G-37, New Mexico, for proficiency as project assistant and leader.

Joseph Hartland, G-37, New Mexico, for proficiency as truck driver and tractor operator.

Wayland W. Hill, G-147, New Mexico, for proficiency as caterpillar operator and truck driver.

Frank Andrew Kohut, G-37, New Mexico, for proficiency as draftsman and engineer assistant.

Frank Labyock, G-37, New Mexico, for proficiency as tractor operator and mechanic's helper.

John Mihalek, G-91, Oregon, for proficiency in surveying, leadership, and drafting.

Virgil A. Marsh, G-37, New Mexico, for proficiency as blacksmith.

Carmen Stolla, G-37, New Mexico, for proficiency as mechanic's helper.

Walker White, G-160, Utah, for proficiency as project leader.

**JOHN J. DEMPSEY SUCCEEDS WIRTZ
AS UNDER SECRETARY OF INTERIOR**

Mr. John J. Dempsey of New Mexico took over the duties of Under Secretary of the Interior on July 7 to fill the post left vacant by the resignation of Mr. Alvin J. Wirtz a short time ago. In welcoming the former New Mexico Congressman into the Department, Secretary Ickes said, "I am delighted to have Mr. Dempsey serve as Under Secretary of the Interior; he is one of the best friends we ever had on the Hill, and I know he can do us a lot of good in the Department."

O. K's.

Mr. Leslie Davidson of Takoma Park, Maryland sent the following letter to Secretary Ickes recently with a note that it might be published. Mr. Davidson spent most of his life in the West and knows whereof he speaks. We are glad to quote his letter in full:

"My dear Mr. Secretary:

"I thought you might be interested in reading a few thoughts of a man who has watched the western range bloom and fade and now begin to bloom again under orderly use set forth by the Taylor Act.

"I went to Wyoming in 1882 and saw the romance of the open range in action. I was there when cattle and sheep wars were common, when a homesteader was considered poison to the soil, and when in 1892 one of the great cattle rustlers' wars of the West took place in Johnson County, Wyoming. My observations of this past few years prompt me to write you this letter.

"The Taylor Grazing Act was put into effect June 28, 1934. Its purpose was to regain for the range country that pot of gold which had been spent so recklessly by those thoughtless freebooters of the range who never gave a thought for future years but crowded more and more cattle and sheep on succulent feed which in the old days covered the hills and valleys of the West.

"In the course of years, such overcrowding took its toll, and the natural grasses were gone, a thing of the past; the grassy covering was gone, the rains came and the fertile topsoil, with nothing to bind it, was washed into the gulches and thence to the seas. Poverty and famine was the result.

"Then, along came Congressman Don B. Colton of Utah, who realized something had to be done, but like other mortals with advanced ideas, he was looked at askance. Congressman Edward T. Taylor of Colorado was fortunate. He was returned year after year and the result of his labors is shown in the act which bears his name. The Grazing Service has men at its head who see what depredations had been wrought and who managed to bring affairs to such a pass that now the rangemen see what the benefits of restricted pasturage amounts to.

"This Service stopped not at restricted pasturage but went ahead with the reseeded of depleted ranges, building trails, conserving the water resources and now the cattle and sheep wax fat on refurbished ranges. The stockmen now see that the Service is really a boon to them instead of, as they first feared, a detriment to the livestock industry.

Respectfully yours,

Leslie Davidson."

 HERE AND THERE

The longhorns provided by the New Mexico region for inclusion in the new Grazing Service exhibit are believed to have come from one of a herd of 5,000 longhorn steers which completely disappeared during a stormy night in the big bend country of Texas. The herd was being held through an unusually heavy storm and during the night stampeded. By morning the snow was so deep the herd could not be tracked down and by the time the snow melted there was no trail to be followed. Much later it was determined that the herd had gone over a cliff, most of the animals being killed in the fall. Some, however, took refuge in a cave at the base of the cliff where they either starved to death or died from injury. The horns of the steers that died in the cave were sheltered from the elements and preserved. It is reported to be a pair of these horns that has found a final resting place in the Grazing Service exhibit in the Interior Department Museum. (Thanks to Carter Maxwell.)

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The Oregon Cattleman comments: "What a season! It has been unofficially reported that sheepherders are losing their charges in the tall grass and are having to use stilts or saddle horses to keep track of the woolies!"

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New Mexico Grazing District No. 1 was established under order dated June 12, 1941. Something like 1,000,000 acres of public land in the northern part of District No. 2 were transferred to the new district and approximately 500,000 acres of grazing land, most of which was leased under section 15 of the Taylor Grazing Act, were brought within its boundaries. The new district will become the Rio Puerco Grazing District and New Mexico No. 2 will remain the Magdalena Grazing District.

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The Utah region has compiled a directory of advisory board members giving official headquarters, pertinent dates regarding appointment, and related information. This directory was distributed to all board members, State livestock associations, and regional and district offices. It will undoubtedly serve a very useful purpose.

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Superintendent J. Houston Martin of G-76, Wyoming and Foremen Voorhees Pearson, Sam Young, and Joe Colletti have received letters of commendation from the Commander of the Air Corps of the Army Air Base Headquarters at Fort Douglas, Utah, for their participation in the search for an Army airplane which crashed near Lyman, Wyoming. Superintendent Martin and his three foremen each headed a crew of enrollees who combed the clay and gumbo hills in the country around Lyman for the wrecked bomber.

Superintendent Cleve H. Park sent in several original branding irons to be placed in the Grazing Service exhibit recently completed in the Interior Department Museum. One, the "Diamond A" branding iron, was used to mark over a million head of range cattle in Arizona, New Mexico, and Wyoming. The other, called the "Quarter Circle K 8" brand, is reported to have belonged to a trader named George W. Singer who got into the cattle business through his association with cattlemen in the range country near the eastern boundary of New Mexico where the city of Lubbock, Texas now stands. The trader purchased a Hereford bull to breed the range cattle he had collected in trade. He resolved to brand all the white-faced heifer calves produced from the scrub range cows "K8" for his wife, Kate. The quarter circle indicated quarter breed since the bull was halfbreed. This is reported to have resulted in the first Herefords on the plains.

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Camp Mechanic Grant Green (G-68, Oregon) is keeping interest in aviation at a high pitch at his camp. Recently he purchased a Luscombe plane to replace a Piper Cub plane which had been used for demonstration and practical tests in connection with a class in mechanical aviation conducted at the camp. Enrollees are developing keen interest in the proper methods of servicing planes and learning what makes them "tick."

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Working to avert serious flood damage to homes below the levee on the west side of the Colorado River north of Main Street Bridge in Grand Junction, Colorado, enrollees from G-2-C did themselves proud. The extremely high water of the river was cutting into the levee and had eaten away much of the rip-rapping. Old car bodies donated by the Files Bros. Auto Salvage Company were weighted with rock and anchored by cable to the dike to break up the currents. Rock rip-rapping was placed where currents had washed away part of the levee.

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In the Monthly Statistical Summary of the Civilian Conservation Corps for March we note that 6,060 enrollees were discharged from the CCC to accept employment during that month; 1,209 were discharged to enlist in the Army, Navy, Coast Guard or Marine Corps.

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New Mexico reports that fee collections for the 1940-41 grazing season in the Magdalena, Border, Tularosa, and Mesa Grazing Districts are one hundred percent complete. For the entire region there are only eight delinquent cases--approximately one half of one percent of the total users.

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"Soil, water, minerals, vegetable and animal life--these are the basis of our existence and the measure of our future."

Enrollees from G-113 and G-140, Wyoming were asked to help search for a man who disappeared from the Four Mile Shearing Pen on May 12. Truck Driver Ernest E. Logan from G-140 found the body of the man in Four Mile Creek where he had drowned.

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These are "annual report days" when we know the Chief of Information must feel like locking himself away from the world while he fits together all region and branch reports into a comprehensive picture of overall accomplishments for the fiscal year 1941. Field reports are coming in in fine shape and are providing splendid material with which to tell the story.

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The Office of Production Management recently announced government requirements for wool for the fiscal year ending July 1, 1942 based on present size of its military establishment would amount to 259,000,000 pounds of wool on a grease basis. If our present military force is increased the army estimates an additional 146 pounds of grease wool would be required for the 12 months peacetime outfit of every soldier and 60 pounds for every naval recruit.

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The men from Camps G-123 and G-147, New Mexico, worked long and hard during recent floods and high water as the Rio Grande rose to record heights. Their efforts brought expressions of appreciation from many whose homes and property they helped save. The following letter from New Mexico's Governor is one of which every man who took part in this work should be very proud:

"Lieut. Col. John T. Minton,
Commander, N. M. District CCC,
Ft. Bliss, Texas.

"Dear Col. Minton:

"I want to express my sincere thanks on behalf of the people of New Mexico for the very efficient and splendid help given by the CCC during the recent flood emergency.

"The help of the CCC was vital force in keeping down the flood damage, and you may be sure that we will remember it as another fine accomplishment of the organization in New Mexico.

"We are grateful for the cooperation that has always been given by the CCC, and in this case more than grateful. If this office can be of any assistance at any time to the CCC please do not hesitate to call upon me.

"Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) John E. Miles,
Governor."

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Keep 'Em Flying!

Keep 'Em Flying!

Keep 'Em Flying!

NEW BOOKS AND OTHER PUBLICATIONS

Selenium Poisoning in Range Forage. By Amy Lawrence. American Cattle Producer, June 1941.

"Since the great herds of cattle were first trailed up the Chisholm," this writer says, "the stockman has been troubled by losses of stock from 'obscure diseases of the cattle range' called at various times 'grub in the head,' 'blind staggers,' and alkali disease." In 1934 these maladies were traced to selenium, a toxic mineral that lurks in certain soils of the arid and semi-arid West. Prior to this time these diseases were attributed to "gas that came from arsenic in the soil after rain," to "malicious poisoning," and to "brackish waters of alkali lakes."

Selenium is a grey mineral which was discovered in 1817 by a Swedish chemist. However, it was not until 1934 that it was found to be poisonous to livestock through certain plants that absorb it from the soil and are then consumed as forage.

Dr. O. A. Beath, chief chemist at the Wyoming Experiment Station, University of Wyoming, Laramie, with his co-authors, after 17 years of study and research, wrote of the peculiarities of this mineral in Experiment Station Bulletin No. 206. Selenium-bearing plants are found only in certain soils--gumbo and clayey soils and certain shales--but rarely in well-irrigated areas regardless of the selenium content of the soil.

"The discovery of selenium and its result on cattle saw the origin of an entirely new group of poisonous plants which is centered chiefly around four genera, Stanleya, Conopsis, Xylorrhiza, and Astragalus. All these genera contain common range forages which are seleniferous. These seleniferous plants have been termed 'indicator' plants because selenium is necessary to their growth, and therefore their presence will invariably show a seleniferous soil. In this role, these species are used, in conjunction with the knowledge of geological formations, to map out areas containing dangerous forage. These maps, which are still incomplete pending further research, will be indispensable in corrective grazing to avoid poisonous areas."

Certain "indicator" plants absorb raw selenium and return it to the soil in the organic or more easily absorbed form. Many range grasses and other plants that normally are not capable of taking it from the soil do absorb selenium in this organic form.

Some plants known to absorb a high content of selenium are the woody aster, paint brush, and certain types of milk vetch. Certain spring grasses, barley, wheat, saltbush, and winter fat are a few of the plants believed to absorb selenium where converter plants have previously grown.

The author of this enlightening article points to the need for further study and detailed maps of seleniferous areas if cattlemen are able to curb stock losses from this cause.

Conservation, a Lasting Emergency. By Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard in Land Policy Review, April 1941. (Excerpts)

"Our ways of thinking change greatly in times of emergency. Problems and projects tend to find new levels of importance, whether high or low. We see some things more clearly. We care more about evaluating what is good and true and enduring. But sometimes crises force upon us a different set of thoughts and plans and tasks.

"We are now in that position. We are engaged in a great defense program, in which agricultural preparedness has a big part and which is so important that it obscures the less valuable of our previous concerns and emphasizes the value of our more enduring tasks.

"Conservation of our human and physical resources is among the latter. Conservation is not a competitor of national defense for attention. It is an adjunct to defense and permanent peace and welfare. It is a force whose worth times of crises only emphasize--an obligation not to be obscured by a new challenge, no matter how momentous.

"I mean conservation for use, not just saving, or hoarding, or holding on to what one has. Conservation as opposed to exploitation. Conservation as national insurance, national defense, and national welfare. Conservation of soil to the extent that people are helped to a better life, and conservation of resources and physical and mental health....."

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In the June issue of The Pacific Stockmen the successful seeding of ordinary rye for early spring use by Utah stockmen is discussed. Seven hundred acres of rye-seeded land is reported by one rancher in southern Utah as a big help in lambing his 2400 head of ewes. Other years he had to rent pasture. The rye seeding cost him 50 cents per acre.

"Two other operators in the central and eastern part of Utah report similar success with rye plantings which have produced early, luxuriant, and highly palatable forage for livestock.....

"Earlier lambing and a higher percentage lamb crop were other advantages cited by the stockmen. In one case a 65 percent crop of 60-pound lambs was boosted to a 100 percent crop of 70-pound marketable animals, the increase being mainly due to earlier lambing and better feed for the ewes during that period.

"Use of rye-seeded range areas usually may begin within a week or two after snow leaves and continue for a month to six weeks during the early spring grazing, thus filling effectively the gap between winter grazing and summer range readiness.

"After livestock are removed from the seeded patches and moved to higher pastures, the rye heads out, the seed ripens and again replants the area for next season's crop. This process, early experiences indicate, will repeat itself far four or five years before reseeding may again be necessary. The costs of 50 cents to 87 cents per acre so far reported can therefore be pro-rated over the entire period of use."

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In an article entitled "A Basis for Taxation of Grazing Lands" in the National Wool Grower for June 1941, Mont H. Saunderson points out "one means of improving the operation of the present system of real property taxation as it applies to western range lands; namely, the use of land value standards from western ranch studies for formulating better judgments of what constitute 'true market values' for assessment purposes."

Following a discussion of market value of lands, the relation of land taxes to values of range forage, valuation of grazing lands for tax assessment, and related subjects, Mr. Saunderson offers a proposed program for the improvement of operation of present tax legislation through the use of economic information regarding ranch operations.

 ABOUT YOU AND ME

We are glad to see "Pioneer-Colorado Grazing News" back in circulation. Shorn of its fancy cover, the editor says, the Colorado news sheet will "confine itself to the dissemination of news and comments so that employees may keep in tune with the trend of the times and feel a part of the Grazing Service program." We like that!

Walt Henoch has submitted a drawing for use as a Grazing Service chapter heading in the Interior Department annual report for 1941. The drawing is a "honey"--we can always depend upon Walt for something special!

Reports received in the Washington office are that New Mexico's monthly radio broadcasts are meeting with considerable success. Credit is due the writer of these scripts whose identity has thus far been buried. But we believe in giving credit where it is due--the script writer in our midst is none other than Anita Scheele Lynch, secretary to Regional Grazier Bud Dierking.

In the first pages of the Range Rider we told about the new Grazing Service exhibit in the Interior Department museum. There is more to this story and that is the splendid cooperation of the field which has made it possible to assemble such an interesting and comprehensive exhibit. From the New Mexico region came the original branding irons of the "Diamond A" and the "Quarter Circle K 8" as well as the longest pair of long horns we ever saw east of the Mississippi. The boys in this region also scouted around and found fine looking spurs, lariat, stirrups, curb-bit, and other items to add color to the display. Regional Grazier Painter, Arizona, sent in a saddle that is so typically western we feel it must hang uneasily on its polished peg in the display case. From Colorado we obtained at least a ten-gallon hat, boots, and other cowboy paraphernalia. The Colorado region also provided a copy of the original 10-year term permit which appropriately has been given an important place in the display. Other folks contributed articles and suggestions for the exhibit, all of which are sincerely appreciated.

The Demings, Margaret and Milo, are the very proud parents of a baby daughter, Sara Ann, born June 11, 1941. Our congratulations!

Assistant Director Terrett returned from an extended trip in Nevada and California recently with the report that he found grazing conditions in that section generally favorable. Mr. Terrett feels that we are making steady progress toward our goal and that stockmen are becoming more and more conservation-minded and are taking pride in the proper utilization of the grazing areas set aside for their use.

George Tackman, Roberts, Oregon, has been selected as chairman of the Crooked River Grazing District (Oregon No. 5) to succeed Orville Yancey, resigned.

Director Rutledge not long ago received a letter from Mr. C. W. Leaphart, Acting President of Montana State University in appreciation of the cooperation by members of the Grazing Service on a trip by senior forestry students through Idaho, Utah, and Arizona. Particular mention was made of the fine cooperation received from Hugh M. Bryan, E. J. Keefe, Milo Deming, E. R. Greenslet, Mark Radcliffe, Dean Seely, R. T. Robbins, M. W. Buzan, and M. A. Trogstad. Said Mr. Leaphart: "We feel that such an opportunity as was offered the students to see management in action adds much to the value of our educational program. I am sure that realism of your excellent work was most inspirational as well as challenging."

Mrs. Virginia Sharp sent a letter to Regional Grazier Burback recently commending the work of Mr. Cyril Jensen, Jr. range examiner. "He seems to be able to work with everyone and have all agree which has never been done here before by anyone and we appreciate what you are doing for us by sending a man who is absolutely fair to everyone and when he gets through we will all agree the Taylor bill really means to benefit us. So far the work is being done without any friction and with diplomacy."

Regional graziers and Washington office officials met for a 10-day conference in Denver the last of May and first of June to learn about the elastic powers of the dollar bill and to discuss just how far 1942 funds could be distributed. Also under discussion at the meeting was the establishment of a policy for estimates for 1943 appropriations. Attending, in addition to regional graziers, were Depue Falck, Alan Richards, Calvin Pierson, Charlie Heltman, and E. R. Greenslet.

Oregon's souvenir program for the State Cattle and Horse Raisers Association brought a great deal of favorable comment. In thanking Regional Grazier Monte for the support of his staff, Mr. C. L. Jamison, Secretary-Treasurer of the Association, said: "I feel that the very fine relationship between stockmen and the Grazing Service is due to men like yourself who have a good knowledge of the livestock industry from personal experience."

The death of Robert Frichtel, Jr. range examiner, was a shock to his many friends in the Grazing Service. While on annual leave, intending to visit his parents at Hayden, Colorado, prior to his transfer from Oregon to Utah, Mr. Frichtel contracted streptococcic infection and died three days later.

News from the Personnel Division:

Appointments.—Chas. K. Melis, Tractor Operator, Jordan Valley, Oreg.; Edw. C. Banks, Asst. Engr. Draftsman, Reno, Nev.; Bill A. Petrowicz, Jr. Clerk-typist, Burns, Oreg.; Edw. C. Booker, Jr. Range Examiner, Pocatello, Idaho; John Morrison, Construction Foreman, Billings, Mont.; Donald W. Beck, Jr. Range Examiner, Billings, Mont.; Geo. E. Everett, Rodent Control Foreman, G-79, Colo.; Raymond A. Davidson, Asst. Engr. Draftsman, Rawlins, Wyo.; Wm. R. Platt, Jr. Range Examiner, Billings, Mont.; Wm. H. White, Jr. Range Examiner, Grand Junction, Colo.; Miss Norrine Vieltti, Jr. Clerk-steno, Salt Lake City, Utah; Earl Spendlove, Jr. Range Examiner, Albuquerque, N. Mex.; Glen W. Jones, Tech. Foreman Engineer, G-94, Idaho; Marshall B. Yeamans, Tech. Foreman Engr., G-95, Idaho; Otto J. Strecker, Jr. Engr. Draftsman, Pocatello, Idaho; Russell E. Lockhart, Jr. Range Examiner, Billings, Mont.; Cecil V. Stewart, Under Mimeograph Operator, Grand Junction, Colo.; Miss Anna E. Kountz, Jr. Clerk-steno, Billings, Mont.; John A. Welch, Jr., Fiscal Acct. Clerk, Washington, D. C.

Reallocations and Status Changes.—Chas. C. McAllister, Nontechnical Foreman, G-86, Nevada; Gabe W. Cowart, Field Asst. Chief of Party, Roswell, N. Mex.; Albin D. Molohon, Chief of Branch of Range Management, Washington, D. C.; Robert L. Powell, Senior Foreman of Laborers, Caballo, N. Mex.; Thomas E. Campbell, Grazier Aide, Malad, Idaho; Derrel S. Fulwider, Grazier Aide, Pocatello, Idaho; Roy A. Jernigan, Grazier Aide, Roswell, N. Mex.; Horace E. Slade, Grazier Aide, Deming, N. Mex.; Lewis H. Rinebold, Camp Supt., G-144, Idaho; Douglas A. Cross, Jr. Land Appraiser, Grand Junction, Colo.; Frank H. Miller, Grazier, Salmon City, Idaho; John A. Keith, Grazier, Shoshone, Idaho; John W. Griswold, Grazier Aide, Reno, Nev.; Miss Eleanor Tetzlaff, Asst. Clerk-steno, Ely, Nev.; Wilfred H. Quinn, Grazier Aide, Boise, Idaho; Mrs. Catherine Lambert, Asst. Clerk-steno, Elko, Nev.; James F. Keith, Grazier Aide, Boise, Idaho; Harold T. Tysk, Asst. Range Examiner, Albuquerque, N. Mex.; Harold H. Jackson, Grazier Aide, Safford, Ariz.; Dale L. Rothrock, Pr. Fiscal Acct. Clerk, Washington, D. C.; P. R. Adair, Field Asst. Chief of Party, Albuquerque, N. Mex.; Seth C. Swift, Jr. Land Appraiser, Susanville, Calif.; Mrs. Gertha S. Hill, Asst. Clerk-steno, Albuquerque, N. Mex.; John E. Hanna, Pr. Clerk, Washington, D. C.; Edwin G. Bailey, Jr. Land Appraiser, Pocatello, Idaho; Miss Elsie A. Hartman, Clerk, Washington, D. C.; Miss Jean McManue, Jr. Administrative Assistant, Washington, D. C.; Herbert A. Pollard, Grazier Aide, Shoshone, Idaho; Lester T. Robbins, Grazier, Whitehall, Mont.; Miss Lorene Mullens, Asst. Clerk-steno, Miles City, Mont.; George R. Jacobsen, Grazier Aide, Las Vegas, Nev.; LeRoy A. Merryfield, Grazier, Malta, Mont.; Verna F. Anderes, Editorial Clerk, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Georgia E. Hooper, Asst. Clerk-typist, Reno, Nev.; Miss Eleanor Blewett, Clerk-steno, Salt Lake City, Utah; Alberto Ramirez, Asst. Clerk-steno, Safford, Ariz.; Miss Naomi Johnson, Senior Clerk, Washington, D. C.; Miss Betty H. McCuistion, Clerk-steno, Reno, Nev.; James Armstrong, Jr. Engr. Draftsman, Albuquerque, N. Mex.

Transfers.—Frank Lee Talbot, Skilled laborer, Gallup, N. Mex.; Harley M. McDowell, Jr. Range Examiner, Shoshone, Idaho; John E. Moats, Jr. Range Examiner, Salmon, Idaho; Bruce R. Lee, Jr. Range Examiner, Burley, Idaho; Chas. H. Wing, Jr. Soil Surveyor, Billings, Mont.; Ralph O. Baird, Jr. Range Examiner, Rawlins, Wyo.; Arendell K. Hansen, Grazier Aide, Moab, Utah; Louis C. Brichta, Asst. Engr., Salt Lake City, Utah; Ornal Lee Wilkerson, Tractor Operator, Albuquerque, N. Mex.; (Other transfers concurrent with camp movements not listed here.)

Resignations, Suspensions, and Terminations.--Louis F. Heidenrich, Oregon; Mrs. Madaline M. Bolinger, Wyoming; Winfield E. Haulman, New Mexico; Samuel J. Strebin, Utah; Anthony J. Petranovich, Colorado; Harvey O. Hoff, Idaho; Clarence M. Gulovson, Oregon; Louis S. Pratt, Nevada; Ray E. Penu, Nevada; Atwell M. Wallace, Nevada; Frank Salzwimmer, Utah; Joseph B. Crozier, New Mexico; Robert E. Long, Oregon; Woodrow Johnson, Idaho; Edward N. Kavanagh, Washington, D. C.; James O. Cason, Oregon; Grant Chandler, Oregon; John R. Mears, Montana; Walter Kenneth Olsen, Wyoming; Arthur E. Weech, Arizona; Robert F. O'Farrell, Oregon; Vern D. Sowers, Wyoming; Grant Chandler, Oregon; Milo W. Smith, Nevada; Gordon F. Bates, Oregon; Homer C. Bosworth, Montana; Elmer L. Taft, Idaho; Walter G. Reid, Nevada; Gordon F. Bates, Oregon; Forrest D. Thomas, Utah; Ross P. Workman, Nevada; Clifford D. Marshall, Wyoming; Wm. R. Woodard, Nevada; Miss Ruth Price, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Jesse L. Jordahl, Montana; Jeremiah C. Driscoll, New Mexico; Richard C. Simmonds, Idaho; George J. Cole, Oregon; Aubrey K. Ellis, Colorado; Charles A. Steele, Nevada; Ronald L. Moshier, Utah; James D. Mobley, New Mexico.

Furlough.--Laurence E. Riordan, Colorado; Eugene W. Bayless, Montana; George O. Franke, Nevada; Milton L. Zaring, Wyoming.

SAFETY HONOR ROLL FOR MAY 1941

G-128	MASON VALLEY	Yerington, Nevada	20 MONTHS
G-137	SOLOMONVILLE	Safford, Arizona	20 MONTHS
G-82	Warm Creek	Wells, Nevada	18 months
G-91	Alkali Lake	Wagontire, Oregon	17 months
G-125	Paradox	Paradox, Colorado	14 months
G-78	Kemmerer	Kemmerer, Wyoming	14 months
G-129	Lovelock	Lovelock, Nevada	13 months
G-116	Callao	Callao, Utah	11 months
G-87	Minden	Gardnerville, Nevada	10 months

Keep 'Em Flying!

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